

大学英语四级考试

历年试题精解

全国大学英语四、六级考试命题研究组 编

- ★ 北京大学和清华大学原命题、阅卷专家亲自参与编写，讯息权威
- ★ 展现历年试题精华，解析详尽、规避误区，提供最佳的解题思路
- ★ 严格按照最新考试大纲精神编写，精讲精练与模拟实战紧密结合
- ★ 揭示命题原则，总结规律，传授技巧，切实提升综合应试的能力



Listening

Reading

Cloze

Translation

Writing



ZHEJIANG UNIVERSITY PRESS

浙江大学出版社

710 分 (新题型)

大学英语四级考试

历年试题精解

全国大学英语四、六级考试命题研究组 编



ZHEJIANG UNIVERSITY PRESS

浙江大学出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

710分(新题型)大学英语四级考试历年试题精解 /
全国大学英语四、六级考试命题研究组编. —杭州: 浙
江大学出版社, 2011.1

ISBN 978-7-308-08288-4

I. ①7… II. ①全… III. ①英语—高等学校—水平
考试—解题 IV. ①H319.6

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2010)第 259044 号

710分(新题型)大学英语四级考试历年试题精解

全国大学英语四、六级考试命题研究组 编

丛书策划	樊晓燕 杨晓鸣
责任编辑	张 琛
文字编辑	李彩霞
封面设计	联合视务
出版发行	浙江大学出版社 (杭州市天目山路 148 号 邮政编码 310007) (网址: http://www.zjupress.com)
排 版	杭州中大图文设计有限公司
印 刷	德清县第二印刷厂
开 本	889 mm × 1194 mm 1/16
印 张	18
字 数	700 千
版 次	2011 年 2 月第 1 版 2011 年 2 月第 1 次印刷
书 号	ISBN 978-7-308-08288-4
定 价	38.00 元

版权所有 翻印必究 印装差错 负责调换

浙江大学出版社发行部邮购电话 (0571)88925591

丛书总序

大学英语考试是一项大规模标准化考试,是一个“标准关联的常模参照测验”。大学英语四、六级考试作为一项全国性的教学考试,由国家教育部高教司主办,分为四级考试(CET-4)和六级考试(CET-6),每年各举行两次。从2005年1月起,成绩满分为710分,凡考试成绩在220分以上的考生,由国家教育部高教司委托全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会发给成绩单。大学英语考试已经得到社会的承认,每年参考人数超过1100万人次,是全球参考人数最多的单次考试,目前已经成为各级人事部门录用大学毕业生的标准之一,产生了一定的社会效益。

根据对考试改革进程的要求,2007年1月起全面实施改革后的四级考试,同年6月全面实施改革后的六级考试。

在考试内容和形式上,四、六级考试加大了听力理解部分的题量和比例,增加了快速阅读理解测试,增加了非选择性试题的比例。

在试卷构成上,对四、六级考试进行的改革主要体现在以下方面:

1. 听力理解部分的分值比例从原来的20%提高至35%,增加了长对话听力理解测试,复合式听写由原来的备选题型改为必考题型;
2. 阅读理解部分增加了快速阅读技能测试;
3. 词汇和语法知识不再单独列为考项,而融入了其他各部分试题中进行考核;
4. 增加了句子层面的汉译英测试;
5. 增加了构建型试题的比例,减少了多项选择题的比例。

为了更好地帮助考生复习,了解大学英语四、六级考试的内容、要求、题型以及难易程度,并通过有效的考前试题训练掌握各种题型的答题方法和技巧,提高得分能力,我们根据多年的教学实践经验,倾情奉献了这套“大学英语四、六级辅导丛书”,包括:《710分(新题型)大学英语四级考试历年试题精解》、《710分(新题型)大学英语四级考试标准模拟考场》、《710分(新题型)大学英语四级考试词汇考点详注》、《710分(新题型)大学英语四级考试阅读理解120篇精粹》、《710分(新题型)大学英语四级考试听力高分突破》、《710分(新题型)大学英语四级考试完形填空、翻译与写作高分突破》、《710分(新题型)大学英语六级考试历年试题精解》、《710分(新题型)大学英语六级考试标准模拟考场》、《710分(新题型)大学英语六级考试词汇考点详注》、《710分(新题型)大学英语六级考试阅读理解120篇精粹》、《710分(新题型)大学英语六级考试听力高分突破》、《710分(新题型)大学英语六级考试完形填空、翻译与写作高分突破》,共12本。

这套丛书的特色如下:

一、作者阵容强大、辅导经验丰富、深谙命题动态

本丛书作者长期从事大学英语四、六级考试命题、阅卷与辅导工作,对大学英语四、六级考试的考点非常熟悉。他们有相当丰富的辅导和授课经验,深谙命题规律和出题的动态,从而使本丛书具有极高的权威性。本丛书的出版凝聚着参与编写的专家学者多年教学、命题、评卷的经验。

二、鲜明的创新特色,编写体例非常符合考生的需要

本丛书全面吸收了同类图书的优点,结合作者丰富的辅导经验,博采众长、推陈出新,使丛书结构和内容具有鲜明的特色。

● **阅读理解** 阅读理解是大学英语四、六级考试中的“重中之重”。本书选材系统、全面,具体内容涉及科学技术、经济管理、教育文化、社会生活、环境生态、政治历史、医学保健、宗教信仰、新闻艺术等诸多方面,可以让考生系统见证英语阅读理解材料,强化英语背景知识,在阅读理解考

试中轻松取得高分。

● **历年试题精解** 历史是一面镜子,了解过去可以预知未来!通过对历年试题的详细解析,考生可以了解命题原则与规律,掌握考试脉搏。研习历年真题是复习备考中必不可少的关键环节,也是考生掌握考试动态并赢得高分的最佳捷径。自从实行大学英语四、六级考试以来,也时有真题重现或者与真题极其相似的现象发生,所以对往年真题的研究是最有帮助的。循着命题人的思路,我们就可以把握考试的脉搏,明确考试的重点和难点所在。全书精解历年试题,阅读理解文章均有全文翻译,全面体现题型变化,剖析命题规律和出题动态,明示命题原则。

● **标准模拟考场** 许多考生缺乏实际临场经验,全书精辟阐明解题思路,全面展现题型变化,将浩渺的习题浓缩于有限的模拟题精华中,迅速提高考生快速、准确、灵活的解题能力。为考生全程领航和理性分析,引领考生高效通过考试难关。每套试卷都有详细的标准答案和解析。考生可以利用本套试卷进行考前模拟实战训练,检验自己的学习成果,及时进行查漏补缺,有针对性地进行复习备考。

● **词汇考点详注** 全书包括大学英语四、六级考试大纲基本词汇及其衍生词汇。其最大的亮点是将词汇复习与考试紧密结合,将词汇测试题按照词汇的分类进行了详细深入的分析,让考生能进一步巩固对该词的掌握和熟练运用程度,做到记单词与考试紧密结合,对考试内容融会贯通。

● **听力** 全书以大学英语四、六级考试听力重点、难点和疑点为依据,在精研历年真题的基础上,精心组织了同步练习试题,相信会对考生有所裨益。全书难易结合,试题与考试真题相当,系统、全面地对大纲规定的知识点从多方位、多角度进行考查。让考生将重要考点融会贯通,举一反三,为最后赢得高分打下坚实的基础。

● **完形填空、翻译与写作** 在认真研究大学英语四、六级考试历年阅读理解、翻译与写作部分的相关考点以后,编写了符合考试深度的同步辅导与强化训练习题,让考生能见证考查的各种题型,达到熟能生巧的目的。

实践证明,一套好的复习资料,能够帮助考生收到事半功倍的良好效果。本套丛书以大学英语四、六级考试命题研究组专家辅导经验的深厚积累,以在继承中创新、在开拓中前进的精神,凭借阵容强大的专家编写队伍,向广大考生奉献这套辅导系列,希望考生在考试中能蟾宫折桂,夺得高分!

由于时间仓促,错误和纰漏之处诚望广大读者批评指正。

编者 于北大燕园

目 录

2005 年 12 月大学英语四级考试真题·····	1
2005 年 12 月大学英语四级考试真题答案与详解·····	12
2006 年 6 月大学英语四级考试真题·····	26
2006 年 6 月大学英语四级考试真题答案与详解·····	37
2006 年 6 月大学英语四级考试真题(新)·····	52
2006 年 6 月大学英语四级考试真题答案与详解(新)·····	62
2006 年 12 月大学英语四级考试真题(新)·····	76
2006 年 12 月大学英语四级考试真题答案与详解(新)·····	86
2007 年 6 月大学英语四级考试真题(新)·····	101
2007 年 6 月大学英语四级考试真题答案与详解(新)·····	112
2007 年 12 月大学英语四级考试真题(新)·····	127
2007 年 12 月大学英语四级考试真题答案与详解(新)·····	138
2008 年 6 月大学英语四级考试真题(新)·····	153
2008 年 6 月大学英语四级真题答案与详解(新)·····	164
2008 年 12 月大学英语四级考试真题(新)·····	179
2008 年 12 月大学英语四级真题答案与详解(新)·····	190
2009 年 6 月大学英语四级考试真题(新)·····	205
2009 年 6 月大学英语四级考试真题答案与详解(新)·····	216
2009 年 12 月大学英语四级考试真题(新)·····	231
2009 年 12 月大学英语四级考试真题答案与详解(新)·····	242
2010 年 6 月大学英语四级考试真题(新)·····	257
2010 年 6 月大学英语四级考试真题答案与详解(新)·····	268

2005 年 12 月大学英语四级考试真题

Part I Writing

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay entitled *Should the University Campus Be Open to Tourists?* You should write at least 120 words following the outline given below:

1. 名校校园正成为旅游新热点;
2. 校园是否应对游客开放, 人们看法不同;
3. 我认为……

Should the University Campus Be Open to Tourists?

Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning)

Directions: In this part, you will have 15 minutes to go over the passage quickly and answer the questions on *Answer Sheet 1*.

For questions 1—7, mark

Y (for YES) if the statement agrees with the information given in the passage;

N (for NO) if the statement contradicts the information given in the passage;

NG (for NOT GIVEN) if the information is not given in the passage.

For questions 8—10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.

Global Warming

Global warming is a significant increase in the Earth's climatic temperature over a relatively short period of time as a result of the activities of humans. In specific terms, an increase of one or more Celsius degrees in a period of one hundred to two hundred years would be considered global warming.

The Greenhouse Effect

Global warming is caused by an increase in the greenhouse effect. The greenhouse effect is not a bad thing by itself—it's what allows the Earth to stay warm enough for life to survive.

When the Sun's rays hit the Earth's atmosphere and the surface of the Earth, approximately 70 percent of the energy stays on the planet. The other 30 percent is reflected into space by clouds, snow fields and other reflective surfaces. But even the 70 percent that gets through doesn't stay on the Earth forever (otherwise the Earth would become a blazing fireball). The things around the planet that absorb

the sun's heat eventually radiate that heat back out.

The heat that doesn't make it out through the Earth's atmosphere keeps the planet warmer than it is in outer space, because more energy is coming in through the atmosphere than is going out. This is all part of the greenhouse effect that keeps the Earth warm.

Greenhouse Gases

The greenhouse effect happens because of certain naturally occurring substances in the atmosphere. Unfortunately, since the Industrial Revolution, humans have been pouring huge amounts of those substances into the air, thus leading to high level of greenhouse effect.

Carbon dioxide (CO₂) is a colorless gas that is a by-product of the burning of organic matter. It makes up only less than 0.04 percent of the Earth's atmosphere. Today, human activities are pumping huge amounts of CO₂ into the atmosphere, resulting in an overall increase in CO₂ concentrations. These increased concentrations are considered the primary factor in global warming, because carbon dioxide absorbs infrared radiation (红外线). Most of the energy that escapes the Earth's atmosphere comes in this form, so extra CO₂ means more energy absorption and an overall increase in the planet's temperature.

Nitrous oxide (NO) is another important greenhouse gas. Although the amounts being released by human activities are not as great as the amounts of CO₂, nitrous oxide absorbs about 270 times more energy than CO₂. For this reason, efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions have focused on NO as well. The use of large amounts of nitrogen fertilizer on crops releases nitrous oxide in great quantities, and it is also a by-product of burning.

Methane is a combustible (易燃的) gas, and it is the main component of natural gas. It acts much like CO₂ in the atmosphere, absorbing infrared energy and keeping heat energy on Earth.

Global Warming's Effect on Sea Levels

We have seen that an average drop of just 5 degrees Celsius over thousands of years can cause an ice age; so what will happen if the Earth's average temperature increases a few degrees in just a few hundred years?

Glaciers (冰河) and ice shelves around the world could begin to melt. In fact, this is already happening. The loss of large areas of ice on the surface could accelerate global warming because less of the Sun's energy would be reflected away from the Earth.

An immediate result of melting glaciers would be a rise in sea levels. Sea levels would also rise because ocean waters would grow warmer, causing the water to expand. Even a modest rise in sea levels could cause flooding problems for low-lying coastal areas.

With a rise in the overall temperature of the ocean, ocean-borne storms such as tropical storms and hurricanes, which get their fierce and destructive energy from the warm waters they pass over, would increase in number and force.

Global Warming's Effects on Seasons and Ecosystems

Less sharp season changes would occur around the world as average temperatures increased. In temperate areas with four seasons, the growing season would be longer. This could be beneficial in many ways for these areas. However, less temperate parts of the world would likely see an increase in temperature and a sharp decrease, causing long droughts and potentially creating deserts.

The most destructive effects, and also the hardest to predict, would be the effects on the world's living ecosystems. Many ecosystems are very delicate, and the slightest change can kill off several species as well as any other species that depend on them. Most ecosystems are interconnected, so the chain reaction of effects could be immeasurable. The results could be something like a forest gradually dying off and turning to grassland. Many species of plants and animals would adapt or move to deal with the shift in

climate, but many would become extinct.

The human cost of global warming is hard to quantify. Thousands of lives per year could be lost as the elderly or ill suffer from heat stroke and other heat-related injuries. Poor people and underdeveloped nations would suffer the worst effects, since they would not have the financial resources to deal with the problems that come with an increase in temperature.

Can We Stop Global Warming?

There are a few things we can do to try to halt global warming. Basically, they all boil down to this: Don't use as much of the stuff that creates greenhouse gases.

Walk or ride a bike when you can. Driving your car generates more greenhouse gases than almost anything else you do.

Turn lights and other appliances off when you're not using them. Even though a light bulb doesn't generate greenhouse gas, the power plant that generates the electricity used by the light bulb probably does.

Plant trees and other plant life where you can. Plants take carbon dioxide out of the air and release oxygen.

To really stem the emission of greenhouse gases, we need to develop non-fossil fuel energy sources. Hydro-electric power, solar power, hydrogen engines and fuel cells could all create big cuts in greenhouse gases if they were to become more common.

At the international level, the Kyoto Treaty was written to reduce CO₂ and other greenhouse gas emissions worldwide. Thirty-five industrialized nations have committed to reducing their output of those gases to varying degrees. Unfortunately, the United States, the world's primary producer of greenhouse gases, did not sign the treaty.

1. An increase of 2 Celsius degrees in 150 years may be regarded as global warming.
2. The atmosphere in outer space is much warmer than the Earth's because it receives more energy from the Sun.
3. Industrial Revolution has brought more good than harm to the Earth.
4. Both carbon dioxide and methane are by-products of the burning of organic matter.
5. Melting glaciers is only one of the reasons for the rise in sea levels.
6. Global warming will be favorable in many ways for the less temperate areas in the world.
7. Global warming may destroy the balance of ecosystems and make some species disappear from the world.
8. One way to stop global warming is not to use materials that may produce _____.
9. It is not the lights and other appliances that bring greenhouse gas, but the _____.
10. In order to control the greenhouse gas emission, 35 developed countries signed the _____.

Part III Listening Comprehension

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide

which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.

11. A) See a doctor. B) Stay in bed for a few days.
C) Get treatment in a better hospital. D) Make a phone call to the doctor.
12. A) The 2:00 train will arrive earlier.
B) The 2:30 train has a dining car.
C) The woman prefers to take the 2:30 train.
D) They are going to have some fast food on the train.
13. A) She has been longing to attend Harvard University.
B) She'll consider the man's suggestion carefully.
C) She has finished her project with Dr. Garcia's help.
D) She'll consult Dr. Garcia about entering graduate school.
14. A) Alice didn't seem to be nervous during her speech.
B) Alice needs more training in making public speeches.
C) The man can hardly understand Alice's presentation.
D) The man didn't think highly of Alice's presentation.
15. A) It's worse than 30 years ago.
B) It remains almost the same as before.
C) There are more extremes in the weather.
D) There has been a significant rise in temperature.
16. A) At a publishing house. B) At a bookstore.
C) In a reading room. D) In Prof. Jordan's office.
17. A) The man can stay in her brother's apartment.
B) Her brother can help the man find a cheaper hotel.
C) Her brother can find an apartment for the man.
D) The man should have booked a less expensive hotel.
18. A) Priority should be given to listening.
B) It's most helpful to read English newspapers every day.
C) It's more effective to combine listening with reading.
D) Reading should come before listening.

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

19. A) In the afternoon. B) In the early morning.
C) Around midday. D) In the early evening.
20. A) News and interviews. B) Old comedy shows.
C) Health programs. D) Local service programs.
21. A) Spending more money on TV series.
B) Training their broadcasters to higher standards.
C) Talking more with the customers.
D) Broadcasting interviews with famous people.

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

22. A) Sad. B) Relieved.

- C) Critical.
- 23. A) Business.
- C) Chemistry.
- 24. A) Less than ten minutes.
- C) Forty-five minutes.
- 25. A) What they will do after class.
- C) Why the man was late.
- D) Apologetic.
- B) Fashion design.
- D) Art appreciation.
- B) About twenty minutes.
- D) Over an hour.
- B) When they will take an exam.
- D) How to prepare class presentation.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

Questions 26 to 28 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 26. A) It has been proven to be the best pain-killer.
- B) It is a possible cure for heart disease.
- C) It can help lower high body temperature effectively.
- D) It reduces the chance of death for heart surgery patients.
- 27. A) It keeps blood vessels from being blocked.
- B) It speeds up their recovery after surgery.
- C) It increases the blood flow to the heart.
- D) It adjusts their blood pressure.
- 28. A) It is harmful to heart surgery patients with stomach bleeding.
- B) It should not be taken by heart surgery patients before the operation.
- C) It will have considerable side effects if taken in large doses.
- D) It should not be given to patients immediately after the operation.

Passage Two

Questions 29 to 31 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 29. A) They strongly believe in family rules.
- B) They are very likely to succeed in life.
- C) They tend to take responsibility for themselves.
- D) They are in the habit of obeying their parents.
- 30. A) They grow up to be funny and charming.
- B) They often have a poor sense of direction.
- C) They get less attention from their parents.
- D) They tend to be smart and strong-willed.
- 31. A) They usually don't follow family rules.
- B) They don't like to take chances in their lives.
- C) They are less likely to be successful in life.
- D) They tend to believe in their parents' ideas.

Passage Three

Questions 32 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

32. A) They wanted to follow his example. B) They fully supported his undertaking.
C) They were puzzled by his decision. D) They were afraid he wasn't fully prepared.
33. A) It is more exciting than space travel. B) It is much cheaper than space travel.
C) It is much safer than space travel. D) It is less time-consuming than space travel.
34. A) They both attract scientists' attention. B) They can both be quite challenging.
C) They are both thought-provoking. D) They may both lead to surprising findings.
35. A) To show how simple the mechanical aids for diving can be.
B) To provide an excuse for his changeable character.
C) To explore the philosophical issues of space travel.
D) To explain why he took up underwater exploration.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from 36 to 43 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 44 to 46 you are required to fill in the missing information. For these blanks, you can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

Americans are suffering from a serious problem of sleeping less. They also cut back on (36) _____ activities as they spend more time at work. A world that "never goes to sleep" offers many (37) _____ activities, but encourages unhealthy and sometimes anti-social (38) _____ for America's adults. Instead of working to live, they are living to work, a shift that has had a deep (39) _____ on their personal lives. Adults report spending less time sleeping but more (40) _____ in social and leisure activities. Most Americans admit they suffer from sleep problems and when they go to sleep, many sleep alone even if they are married.

These are the key findings in the National Sleep Foundation's 2001 "Sleep in America" poll, which looks at the (41) _____ between American's lifestyles, sleep habits and sleep problems. Loss of sleep continues to be (42) _____ in America. According to the poll, 63% of American adults do not get the (43) _____ eight hours of sleep needed for good health, safety, and most favorable performance. In fact, (44) _____, though many adults say they try to sleep more on weekends. The poll shows both good news and bad news. The good news is that (45) _____. And they would sleep more if they were convinced it would contribute to their quality of life. The bad news is (46) _____. Perhaps further study should be made to help them get rid of the terrible lifestyle.

Part IV Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth)

Section A

Directions: In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each

blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

Questions 47 to 56 are based on the following passage.

Binoculars (双筒望远镜) are not only used for wildlife observation, but are essential in certain sports, particularly in hunting. A hunter can climb in a tree and observe the woods and fields from afar, while a quality set of binoculars helps to spot wildlife with ease. Since the binoculars are being used outdoors, it is sensible to 47 a waterproof set: hunters will often find themselves out in the snow during hunting season. While the snow makes for 48 tracking of wildlife, if the binoculars fall into the snow, the 49 to moisture can result in significant damage.

Binoculars range in cost 50 from \$50 to \$1,000 depending upon the binoculars' features. Roof prism (屋脊棱镜) binoculars are of extreme quality and are 51 for hunting or other outdoor ventures. While they tend to cost more than other brands of binoculars, they provide a hunter a crystal clear viewing field. A magnification of 10×50 is 52 if the binoculars are being used for hunting, while in the ease of bird watching, a lower magnification may meet the need.

Hunters will also consider the field of view offered by the binoculars they decide to buy: the field of view will 53 how much of the actual landscape is visible. Finally, hunters that wear eyeglasses will need to take such a fact into 54 when buying binoculars: the type of binoculars purchased can 55 how well the hunter can see objects through the viewing 56.

- | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|------------------|
| A) determine | F) persuaded | K) distinguished |
| B) specifically | G) consideration | L) purchase |
| C) ideal | H) exposure | M) influence |
| D) appliance | I) roughly | N) instrument |
| E) fantastic | J) affect | O) recommended |

Section B

Directions: There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

Questions 57 to 61 are based on the following passage.

"Humans should not try to avoid stress any more than they would shun food, love or exercise." said Dr. Hans Selye, the first physician to document the effects of stress on the body. While there's no question that continuous stress is harmful, several studies suggest that challenging situations in which you're able to rise to the occasion can be good for you.

In a 2001 study of 158 hospital nurses, those who faced considerable work demands but coped with the challenge were more likely to say they were in good health than those who felt they couldn't get the job done.

Stress that you can manage may also boost immune (免疫的) function. In a study at the Academic Centre for Dentistry in Amsterdam, researchers put volunteers through two stressful experiences. In the first, a timed task that required memorizing a list followed by a short test, subjects believed they had

control over the outcome. In the second, they weren't in control: They had to sit through a gory (血淋淋的) video on surgical procedures. Those who did well on the memory test had an increase in levels of immunoglobulin A, an antibody that's the body's first line of defense against germs. The video-watchers experienced a downturn in the antibody.

Stress prompts the body to produce certain stress hormones. In short bursts these hormones have a positive effect, including improved memory function. "They can help nerve cells handle information and put it into storage," says Dr. Bruce McEwen of Rockefeller University in New York. But in the long run these hormones can have a harmful effect on the body and brain.

"Sustained stress is not good for you," says Richard Morimoto, a researcher at Northwestern University in Illinois studying the effects of stress on longevity (长寿). "It's the occasional burst of stress or brief exposure to stress that could be protective."

57. The passage is mainly about _____.
A) the benefits of manageable stress B) how to avoid stressful situations
C) how to cope with stress effectively D) the effects of stress hormones on memory
58. The word "shun" (Line 1, Para. 1) most probably means _____.
A) cut down on B) stay away from
C) run out of D) put up with
59. We can conclude from the study of the 158 nurses in 2001 that _____.
A) people under stress tend to have a poor memory
B) people who can't get their job done experience more stress
C) doing challenging work may be good for one's health
D) stress will weaken the body's defense against germs
60. In the experiment described in Para. 3, the video-watchers experienced a downturn in the antibody because _____.
A) the video was not enjoyable at all
B) the outcome was beyond their control
C) they knew little about surgical procedures
D) they felt no pressure while watching the video
61. Dr. Bruce McEwen of Rockefeller University believes that _____.
A) a person's memory is determined by the level of hormones in his body
B) stress hormones have lasting positive effects on the brain
C) short bursts of stress hormones enhance memory function
D) a person's memory improves with continued experience of stress

Passage Two

Questions 62 to 66 are based on the following passage.

If you want to teach your children how to say sorry, you must be good at saying it yourself, especially to your own children. But how you say it can be quite tricky.

If you say to your children "I'm sorry I got angry with you, but..." what follows that "but" can render the apology ineffective: "I had a bad day" or "your noise was giving me a headache" leaves the person who has been injured feeling that he should be apologizing for his bad behavior in expecting an apology.

Another method by which people appear to apologize without actually doing so is to say "I'm sorry you're upset"; this suggests that you are somehow at fault for allowing yourself to get upset by what the

other person has done.

Then there is the general, all-covering apology, which avoids the necessity of identifying a specific act that was particularly hurtful or insulting, and which the person who is apologizing should promise never to do again. Saying "I'm useless as a parent" does not commit a person to any specific improvement.

These pseudo-apologies are used by people who believe saying sorry shows weakness. Parents who wish to teach their children to apologize should see it as a sign of strength, and therefore not resort to these pseudo-apologies.

But even when presented with examples of genuine contrition (悔悟), children still need help to become aware of the complexities of saying sorry. A three-year-old might need help in understanding that other children feel pain just as he does, and that hitting a playmate over the head with a heavy toy requires an apology. A six-year-old might need reminding that spoiling other children's expectations can require an apology. A 12-year-old might need to be shown that raiding the biscuit tin without asking permission is acceptable, but that borrowing a parent's clothes without permission is not.

62. If a mother adds "but" to an apology, _____.
 A) she doesn't feel that she should have apologized
 B) she does not realize that the child has been hurt
 C) the child may find the apology easier to accept
 D) the child may feel that he owes her an apology
63. According to the author, saying "I'm sorry you're upset" most probably means "_____".
 A) You have good reason to get upset B) I'm aware you're upset, but I'm not to blame
 C) I apologize for hurting your feelings D) I'm at fault for making you upset
64. It is not advisable to use the general, all-covering apology because _____.
 A) it gets one into the habit of making empty promises
 B) it may make the other person feel guilty
 C) it is vague and ineffective
 D) it is hurtful and insulting
65. We learn from the last paragraph that in teaching children to say sorry _____.
 A) the complexities involved should be ignored
 B) their ages should be taken into account
 C) parents need to set them a good example
 D) parents should be patient and tolerant
66. It can be inferred from the passage that apologizing properly is _____.
 A) a social issue calling for immediate attention
 B) not necessary among family members
 C) a sign of social progress
 D) not as simple as it seems

Part V Cloze

Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D) on the right side of the paper. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.

As a physician who travels quite a lot, I spend a lot of time on planes listening for that dreaded “Is there a doctor on board?” announcement. I’ve been 67 only once—for a woman who had merely fainted. But the 68 made me quite curious about how 69 this kind of thing happens. I wondered what I would do if 70 with a real midair medical emergency—without access 71 a hospital staff and the usual emergency equipment. So 72 the *New England Journal of Medicine* last week 73 a study about in-flight medical events, I read it 74 interest.

The study estimated that there are a(n) 75 of 30 in-flight medical emergencies on US flights every day. Most of them are not 76; fainting and dizziness are the most frequent complaints. 77 13% of them—roughly four a day—are serious enough to 78 a pilot to change course. The most common of the serious emergencies 79 heart trouble, strokes, and difficulty breathing.

Let’s face it: plane rides are 80. For starters, cabin pressures at high altitudes are set at roughly 81 they would be if you lived at 5,000 to 8,000 feet above sea level. Most people can tolerate these pressures pretty 82, but passengers with heart disease 83 experience chest pains as a result of the reduced amount of oxygen flowing through their blood. 84 common in-flight problem is deep venous thrombosis—the so-called economy class syndrome (综合症). 85 happens, don’t panic. Things are getting better on the in-flight-emergency front. Thanks to more recent legislation, flights with at 86 one attendant are starting to install emergency medical kits to treat heart attacks.

- 67. A) called B) addressed
C) informed D) surveyed
- 68. A) accident B) condition
C) incident D) disaster
- 69. A) soon B) long
C) many D) often
- 70. A) confronted B) treated
C) identified D) provided
- 71. A) for B) to
C) by D) through
- 72. A) before B) since
C) when D) while
- 73. A) collected B) conducted
C) discovered D) published
- 74. A) by B) of
C) with D) in
- 75. A) amount B) average
C) sum D) number
- 76. A) significant B) heavy
C) common D) serious
- 77. A) For B) On
C) But D) So
- 78. A) require B) inspire
C) engage D) command
- 79. A) include B) confine
C) imply D) contain
- 80. A) enjoyable B) stimulating
C) tedious D) stressful
- 81. A) who B) what
C) which D) that
- 82. A) harshly B) reluctantly
C) easily D) casually
- 83. A) ought to B) may
C) used to D) need
- 84. A) Any B) One
C) Other D) Another
- 85. A) Whatever B) Whichever
C) Whenever D) Wherever
- 86. A) most B) worst
C) least D) best

Part VI Translation

Directions: Complete the sentences by translating into English the Chinese given in brackets. Please write your translation on **Answer Sheet 2**.

87. In times of war, the US Red Cross _____ (被授权接管公共建筑物).
 88. He was _____ (被指控玩忽职守) and was sent to prison at last.
 89. _____ (所有航班被取消) because of the heavy rain, all the passengers had to take the train.
 90. The government troops occupied the city _____ (以伤亡 200 人的代价).
 91. We all agree on the proposal that _____ (会议应该推迟).